

Webinar: *Internet Safety and Cyberbullying: Keeping Kids Safe*

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Moderator:

Stephanie Rapp, Program Manager, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)

Host:

Callie Long Murray, Training and Technical Assistance Coordinator, OJJDP's National Training and Technical Assistance Center

Presenter:

Aditi Jhaveri, Consumer Education Specialist, Federal Trade Commission

Lt. Andrea Grossman, Los Angeles Police Department, Juvenile Division, Officer in Charge (OIC), Internet Crimes Against Children (ICAC) Unit

Welcome

Stephanie Rapp: Good afternoon. On behalf of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, the Federal Partners in Bullying Prevention, and in honor of National Bullying Prevention Month, I would like to welcome you to today's Webinar: *Internet Safety and Cyberbullying: Keeping Our Kids Safe*. This Webinar is part of a two-piece series, with our second Webinar focusing on sexting and sextortion. It will take place on November 20, 2014, 2:00 p.m. Eastern Time. Feel free to mark your calendars now.

Stephanie Rapp: My name is Stephanie Rapp, and I am a Juvenile Justice Specialist at the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention at the Department of Justice. As your moderator today, I have the pleasure of introducing our panelists. Aditi Jhaveri is a Consumer Education Specialist at the Federal Trade Commission. And Lt. Andrea Grossman is the Officer in Charge of the Internet Crimes Against Children Unit at the Los Angeles Police Department, Juvenile Division. We are excited to hear from these presenters.

Stephanie Rapp: First, Callie Murray from our National Training and Technical Assistance Center will share a few features of Adobe Connect.

Adobe Platform Information

Callie Long Murray: Thank you, Stephanie. Good afternoon, everyone. My name is Callie Murray and I am with OJJDP's NTTAC. I want to just go over a few of the technical specifications of Adobe Connect to assist you with the Webinar today. First, if you would like to send a chat message, please use the chat box, which I see most of you have discovered. Type your message into the chat area, click enter or click the message bubble icon to send.

Help Us Count!

Callie Long Murray: Second, help us count. If you are viewing as a group today, please go to the chat window and type in the number of additional people joining you today. If you are viewing by yourself, there is no need to type anything at this time.

Webinars on OJJDP's Online University

Callie Long Murray: Finally, Webinars are archived on OJJDP's Online University in approximately 10 business days. You can see all of our past Webinars archived here, as well as this one in about 10 business days.

Webinar Learning Objectives

Callie Long Murray: Now I want to just quickly review the Webinar learning objectives. Following participation in this Webinar participants will be able to: understand how to educate kids on the dangers of online predators, learn about the consequences of cyberbullying, and identify tools to keep youth safe online.

Callie Long Murray: I will now turn it over to our first presenter, Aditi Jhaveri.

Presenter: Aditi Jhaveri, Consumer Education Specialist, Federal Trade Commission (FTC)

Aditi Jhaveri: Hi. Thanks so much, Callie. I am really happy to be here today talking about how adults, parents, teachers, and a lot of other folks can start a conversation with kids about online safety and digital citizenship.

Aditi Jhaveri: So, a little bit more about my background. Again, my name is Aditi Jhaveri and I am a Consumer Education Specialist at the Federal Trade Commission. And as the Nation's consumer protection agency, we bring a lot of cases against companies that try to deceive consumers. We also create policy to protect consumers, and we develop consumer education materials on many topics, which is what I do in my shop on things like avoiding scams, protecting your privacy, preventing identity theft, and more. And in partnership with other federal agencies, the FTC developed www.onlineonguard.gov, which is a great resource which provides tips, toolkits, and print publications to help people of all ages stay safe, secure, and responsible online.

Chatting with Kids about Online Safety and Digital Citizenship

Aditi Jhaveri: So, the tips I am going to cover today are actually from our Net Cetera campaign, which was created for adults, parents, and teachers to kind of start the conversation with kids about online safety. So I am going to jump right into the presentation.

Kids of All Ages Are:

Aditi Jhaveri: As you are all well aware, kids of all ages are connecting with their friends online, they are videochatting, texting, commenting. They are also making decisions about which apps to download, and accessing a lot of different content on the go, kind of outside of their parents' maybe attention or understanding. They are also sharing their location and details about their lives, as well as photos and videos for a lot of different people to see. And, last but not least, they are building profiles and reputations online that can affect them in real life.

Aditi Jhaveri: So, we all know being online is a way of life for kids and teens these days. It is second nature. It is in their DNA. And it is fun and can be helpful, but it can come with certain risks. And as technology evolves, so do the risks associated with it.

Talk to Your Kids

Aditi Jhaveri: While kids value the opinions of their peers, most tend to rely on parents or other adults for help on the issues that matter most. So, talking to your kids or your students is a really good idea, and our advice is to start early. As soon as your child or student starts using a phone, tablet, or computer, it is time to talk about online safety. And do not wait for kids to come to you once they have a problem. Initiate conversations, and the way to do this is to use everyday opportunities to start a dialogue. For instance, if there is a news story about cyberbullying or texting while driving, this can spur a conversation with kids about their experiences and also your expectations.

Aditi Jhaveri: And speaking of expectations, it is important to be honest about what your expectations are and how they apply in an online context. Be specific about what is off limits and what you consider to be unacceptable.

Share With Care

Aditi Jhaveri: And as kids are posting their photos, videos, comments, locations, facts, and basically everything online, some key messages to drive home include:

Aditi Jhaveri: Once you post something online, you cannot take it back. This is something that cannot be repeated enough. Even if they try to delete a photo or comment from the site, or send a text that is supposed to disappear in a few seconds as was promised on a popular social networking app, kids and any adults, anybody really, we do not have very much control over versions that could have easily been saved on other people's devices. So this is just something really important to emphasize. Once you post something online, you cannot take it back.

Aditi Jhaveri: And children should understand that parts of their profiles may be seen by a broader audience than they may be comfortable with. For instance, employers, college admissions officers, coaches, teachers, and the police may be able to view their posts. So if kids know this, they may be more likely to think twice before posting something, and kind of be thinking critically about what, you know, what might be a good thing to post versus not.

Aditi Jhaveri: And emphasizing the concept of credibility is also very important. Even the most tech-savvy kids need to understand that not everything they see online is true, and people online might not be who they say they are. And I think Andrea is going to go into some interesting examples in the next presentation.

Sexting: Do Not Do It

Aditi Jhaveri: And, most importantly, starting the message and starting the conversation about sexting. It might be kind of uncomfortable, but it is important to have the conversation about avoiding sex talk online and telling kids to never share nude photos. When it comes to sexting, the bottom line message is do not do it. People who create, forward, or even save sexually-explicit photos, videos, messages put their reputations at risk and could also be breaking the law. So it is important to kind of emphasize the consequences of what could happen if kids try to sext or have sex talk online.

Interact with Tact

Aditi Jhaveri: And, moving on to general online interactions. Because kids do not see facial expressions generally, body language, or other visual cues as they are communicating online, unless they are videochatting, kids may feel free to do or say things online that they would not in real life. And I am sure we have all witnessed this at one point or another. So reminding them that politeness counts is a good idea, and letting them know that it is wrong and can be hurtful to create profiles, comments, or posts that seem to come from someone else, especially if it is someone in their class or a teacher. And remind kids that they are talking to real people with real feelings online. Whether they are in a game or in a social networking site, it is just important for them to remember what is real. And if kids witness something inappropriate on a social networking site or in a game, they should let a website know and also tell an adult that they trust. And, most importantly, kids should understand that they do not have to stand for bullying online or off.

Cyberbullying

Aditi Jhaveri: And, again, I know that Andrea is going to cover cyberbullying in more detail, but just a few key points I wanted to mention. As you may all be well aware, cyberbullying is harassment or bullying that happens online, and it can happen in a text, in a chat, in a game, or it could be a photo that is passed around for others to see. And remind kids that most people realize that bullying is wrong, it is not socially acceptable and it is not okay. Also, remind kids that they, themselves, cannot hide behind the words that they post, and that they should not perpetuate the cycle, they should not forward mean messages that others have sent to them either.

Aditi Jhaveri: So what can kids do? They should be encouraged to tell an adult they trust, and maybe that adult is you. Also, they should know not to react back in a mean way. That they should tell the bully to stop. And also, you can help kids save the evidence and also block the bully online.

The Protection Connection

Aditi Jhaveri: So while we may traditionally think of protecting kids online to mean protecting them from predators or bullies, which is very important, it is also important to think about protecting kids' information from hackers and scammers. So here are just a few key things that it is important to help kids understand, and one of these is interesting. So, as kids are using social networking sites and then also using their apps on their phones or other mobile devices, it is important to adjust the privacy settings in both places, because sometimes the settings can be different.

Aditi Jhaveri: Also, have the conversation with kids about what information is private and should stay that way and should not be broadcasted online, such as their passwords, any Social Security numbers, and any family's financial information.

Aditi Jhaveri: Also, remind kids that it is important to log out of their accounts once they are done using them. More and more we are seeing that the default setting, if you are signing into a social networking site or an e-mail account, is that the box that says "Keep me signed in" is by default checked off. So remind them to uncheck that box and log off. This can help keep people that should not be in their accounts out.

Aditi Jhaveri: And, deleting messages that ask for personal information is important as well. So your kids may be receiving phishing e-mails and messages, even texts that ask them to verify their password or

ask for financial information or include links that may actually be viruses. So if you as an adult, as a parent, teacher, receive one of these messages, it might be an interesting teachable moment to kind of walk through what alerted you to the fact that this was a scam or spam message, and show it to kids so that they understand it, so the next time they might get one and they will know what to do.

Password Protection

Aditi Jhaveri: So, unfortunately, as you all know, in the past year we have had a number of major data breaches that have affected millions of Americans. And creating strong passwords for adults and kids alike can make it harder for hackers to get into your accounts and to get at your information. So it is essential to teach kids the importance of creating strong passwords to protect their information, and these are hopefully habits that they will keep with them in the future.

Aditi Jhaveri: So what makes a strong password? They should be long and unique. Not something that is easy to guess. So reminding kids that using their names or their birthdates or just something that is very easy to guess is not a good idea. They should use a mix of letters, numbers, and special characters, and you can encourage them to be unique and creative. And they can even consider using a pass phrase, if that is easier to remember. You know, it does not have to be "I love my mommy," but something that is a sentence instead of just a word and, you know, using numbers instead of letters in different places.

Aditi Jhaveri: And if you do not remember anything else, just please remember this from my presentation. Remind your kids to make different passwords for their different accounts. This is important because if a hacker gets access to one password, and you have the same password for all your accounts, then, hey, they have got access to all of your accounts. So your passwords and your kids' passwords should be unique to each account.

Aditi Jhaveri: And I am noticing that a lot of people are forgetting to password protect their devices. This is also an important thing to remember and it will help keep their photos and other information from falling into the wrong hands.

Aditi Jhaveri: And while kids may want to share all their secrets, passwords are something that they should really remember to keep private and not share with their best friends, boyfriends, or girlfriends.

Using Public Wi-Fi Safely

Aditi Jhaveri: And moving on to talking a little bit about online safety on the go, imagine a scenario where your tween or teen is at a coffee shop hanging out with friends, or maybe in a library studying. Perhaps your family is on vacation and waiting at an airport or in a hotel room, and you are connecting to the Wi-Fi hotspot. It is free. You are excited. Either your kids do not have a data plan on your mobile device or they are trying to be conscientious and not use up your family data plan. Either way, they are connecting and they are excited to connect to the Wi-Fi hotspot. And something that everyone should be aware of is that most public Wi-Fi hotspots are not secure.

Aditi Jhaveri: I know I use them and I am guilty of doing this, but there are certain ways to protect your information when you are using Wi-Fi hotspots in public places. So one thing you can help your kids do is to turn off the Wi-Fi auto-connect feature so that they can choose their own network. Unfortunately, scammers sometimes create sound-alike networks. So if you are at a hotel or at a coffee shop, they may add an extra letter to the end, add an extra number to the end, make it sound like the place you are.

And if you are not careful, you might accidentally connect to this network and the scammer, unfortunately, might be able to see everything that you send and receive, including passwords, messages, photos, account information. And they could even potentially take over your kids' account if they are accessing their networks from a public Wi-Fi network.

Aditi Jhaveri: So, another thing you can do is have kids look for a pop-up window asking for a WPA or WPA2 password. If you are not asked for a password to join a Wi-Fi hotspot, as I mentioned, other people may be able to see what you send over that network.

Aditi Jhaveri: Another way to kind of be safer using Wi-Fi hotspots is to use secure websites that either have https or a padlock symbol in the address bar. And one other thing to keep in mind is if you are using apps while you are on public Wi-Fi, those apps are also connecting to the public Wi-Fi, meaning someone could also see what you are doing on those apps. So remind kids not to use apps that ask for personal information while they are on public Wi-Fi.

Location, Location, Location

Aditi Jhaveri: And, this is my last slide. I just wanted to talk a little bit about location features, and especially if kids are really checking into different places and sharing their information. It is important to chat with them about how to use these features safely. As you know, there are apps that allow kids to find their friends and also, you know, other people to find your kids. And while that can be fun, explain that there are downsides to letting everyone know where they are. They should only be using location features with people they know personally and trust, not anyone they have met online.

Aditi Jhaveri: And, also, they should consider turning off their location for apps that might not need it. For instance, say they downloaded a wallpaper background of Justin Bieber or, you know, or playing a game or downloaded a game. Do those apps really need to know where your kid is? Probably not. So, you know, work with them in their settings on their phones to turn off their location for those particular apps.

Aditi Jhaveri: And something else to keep in mind is when you post a photo that you took on your phone, your location could be attached to it. So if your kids are, say, taking a photo of themselves near their school or near your home, and they are broadcasting it online, you know, that could have implications for their physical safety as well. So consider disabling the location on their smartphone's camera. And I think Andrea is going to talk a little bit about this coming up as well.

Free Resources From the FTC

Aditi Jhaveri: So I know that I have covered a lot of information today on socializing safely online and on the go. I am happy to answer any questions at the end of the presentation. And if you would like any more information on the topics I have covered today, please visit www.onguardonline.gov and I have listed a couple of different specific places you can go that we have created for different audiences. And I would be remiss if I did not mention that you could order any of our materials for free online from www.ftc.gov/bulkorder. And you can use these materials in PTA meetings, you can have them on hand at a police station or in a library. You can even send them home with kids if you are a teacher. Or you can use them in a variety of ways. So hopefully this has been helpful, and thank you very much.

Stephanie Rapp: Thank you, Aditi.

Presenter: Lt. Andrea Grossman, Los Angeles Police Department, Juvenile Division, Officer in Charge, Internet Crimes Against Children (ICAC) Unit

Stephanie Rapp: We will now hear from Lt. Andrea Grossman.

Lt. Andrea Grossman: Hello. I am here to talk about internet safety.

ICAC Task Forces

Lt. Andrea Grossman: First, I want to talk about the Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force. They were established in 1998. There are 61 of them around the country, and there is one by you. So, basically, if you have any problems with the sexual exploitation of a child, you can go to the www.icactaskforce.org and find a local representative for you and they can help you. The reason that is important is we do cases all over the world and we are one big family.

Lt. Andrea Grossman: To give you an example, we had a case that came out of Russia where a child was bred to be a sex slave. That child ended up in New Zealand, Australia, Germany, and finally landed in the United States. When he landed in the United States, the suspects were arrested and we were able to get all five countries together and arrest every party. So it was a really good thing that we all talked together and we all worked together. That is with the FBI (Federal Bureau of Investigation), Homeland Security, Postal, and our state and locals.

The Tech Crime Spree

Lt. Andrea Grossman: One of the challenges we have with the internet is that it has been growing so rapidly. If you look at the stats that I have just put up, you will look, in the last 10 years, cybercrimes have increased 1,066 percent. But the incidence of child sexual exploitation that have been reported to the Cyber Tipline has increased 1,600 percent. If you compare that to general crime, general crime according to the FBI is down 11 percent. What that means is that there are more predators out there and they are looking for your children.

What do They Look Like?

Lt. Andrea Grossman: Okay, now that I have scared you a little bit, you are going to ask, "What do they look like?" Well, I posted some of the people that we have arrested and prosecuted. They are from all races. They are all socioeconomic classes. They are your janitors, your lawyers, your firefighters, your police officers, your priests, your coaches. They are anyone that has access to your children. They could be your neighbors. The big thing that we have with the internet is everyone has a perception of anonymity. They believe that they are not going to be getting caught.

Where do They Live?

Lt. Andrea Grossman: The next question is, "Where do they live?" Well, they live in apartments, they live in houses. This picture here that I am showing you of the house is just a typical house for us, but so is the next picture. It could be your neighbor. They are all around you. So when you think your neighborhood is safe, unfortunately it is not.

How do They Meet?

Lt. Andrea Grossman: You ask how they meet. Well, I have put up some of the social networking sites. If you are not familiar with them, KIK, AIM, Tagged, Tumblr. Whisper is an anonymous site. All these sites that you are seeing, if you see those on your child or a child's phone, you need to talk to that child. That child has the ability to meet people online and you may not even know it is happening.

Chat Rooms

Lt. Andrea Grossman: Chat rooms is the next biggest danger. I have put a picture up here. This is a 14-year-old that thinks she is talking to another 14-year-old. In reality, you can see who she is talking to. Now, that is a dramatic picture but it is what happens. If I was to go into a chat room, within 2 ½ minutes I could have someone asking me my name, age, and location, and then, "Do you want to meet?" Unfortunately, it is one of the most dangerous places for our children, but it is where our predators are hanging out. So if you see your kids or the people you are guardianing in a chat room, let them know that the people are impersonating kids.

Lt. Andrea Grossman: We had a case down here where a child was talking to someone, they thought they were coming to meet a 17-year-old person. It turned out to be a 54-year-old person who kidnapped the child, and then we had to go to work to save the child. It was all because of the chat rooms.

Who He Says He Is

Lt. Andrea Grossman: If you are looking at this picture here, what he is going to say, he is going to say he is a good guy with a wild streak. He is unlucky in love. He is vulnerable, sensitive, adventurous, mysterious, he is a poet, he is physically fit. The top picture is a picture that the gentleman posted. The bottom picture is kind of what he looks like. If you can take a look, it is a little bit different than what the reality is and perception.

Can He Be Trusted?

Lt. Andrea Grossman: The next thing is he is going to be saying he can be trusted. These are pictures that were sent to individuals and they are showing that you can trust me. Trust me. Send me your picture. And what does he do with these pictures?

What Do These Pictures Tell Us? Why Does He Ask for Pictures?

Lt. Andrea Grossman: You are going to ask, "Why does he ask for the pictures?" One is he wants to show the child that he is a trusted member of the community, that he wants to communicate with children of all ages, all different backgrounds, and he is open to, quote, "receiving sexy pictures."

Lt. Andrea Grossman: Now, by getting the pictures you may be asking, "Why does he ask for them?" Well, he wants to make sure he is not talking to me. He wants to make sure that he is not talking to a police officer, that he is talking to a real kid. And he wants to make sure that the kids trust him enough to send photos. Some children are more willing than others to send pictures of themselves.

Lt. Andrea Grossman: The next question you ask is, "How does he gain your trust? How does he get kids to send him naked pictures? And how does he get them to meet him?"

Manipulation

Lt. Andrea Grossman: The simplest word is manipulation. He is going to manipulate that child into believing that he is the best thing since sliced bread, and that he understands them, he loves them, and he is here for them. And that is part of the grooming process. But the manipulation could be flattery, he pretends to be concerned with the child's life, he pretends to be interested, he pretends to understand the children, he will send them gifts. If you find a cell phone that you do not know where it came from, an iPod or a camera, you need to be concerned. There is a predator out there probably trying to groom your child into meeting them.

Lt. Andrea Grossman: He will next ask about the sex...Excuse me. Someone just asked about whether they are males or females. We have both male and female predators, but mostly we arrest males.

Lt. Andrea Grossman: He may ask them to send pornography to them. He may ask them to send any pictures that are innocent to begin with. After he sends these pictures that are innocent, he is going to ask for more revealing pictures, and then finally he is going to ask to meet them.

The Aftermath

Lt. Andrea Grossman: Aftermath. After he has got the children or he has got the photos, the next thing he is going to try to do is blackmail those children. He is going to tell – then he will trade those pictures to get more pictures from other people. And then he will blackmail the children into meeting with him to have sex, and then blackmail them to have a meeting with sex with others.

Lt. Andrea Grossman: The good part of it, the Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force is here, and if you have noticed, these are all people that got to go to jail after we became involved. So as a – as a teacher or a person that is looking after children, remember the police are here, call us, we can follow an IP address, we can take over an account, and we can put the bad person in jail. It is real simple.

Lt. Andrea Grossman: In the month of May, the LA Regional ICAC put on an Operation Broken Heart and we were able to arrest 286 predators, and that was done, and most of the regions did the same thing around the same time.

Anonymity and the Internet

Lt. Andrea Grossman: The reason they are doing it is they believe there is anonymity. They believe that the – that we cannot find the ISP and we cannot follow the trail. We can. That is the good part. When people say that we do not know where the breadcrumbs are, we are going to be able to find that. That right there is a site of a picture just showing you how we can use some websites and other programs to figure out where the IP address came from.

EXIF Data

Lt. Andrea Grossman: EXIF data. Unfortunately, I put a picture of my own dog in there. Sorry, but I had to do a little self-preservation here. I took that with an iPhone 4, as you can tell, I used – there is a longitude and latitude there, and there is the date I took it. Very simple.

Lt. Andrea Grossman: We had a case in Los Angeles where a child took a picture of herself. Our suspect went and took the picture and put it in what is called an EXIF reader, was able to figure out the

longitude and latitude, and then kidnap that child. So when you are putting up pictures and you are posting pictures, you either need to strip out the EXIF data or you need to shut off your location. And, again, I can go into that a little bit more on the questions and answers, and tell you some of the programs that could strip that stuff out for you.

Cyberbullying

Lt. Andrea Grossman: Cyberbullying is a big problem in the United States. If you are looking, again, at these websites, then you know you probably have a problem because these are the websites the kids are going on and these are the ones that, some of them are notorious for cyberbullying. One would be Whisper, the one with the W there. Basically, that is anonymous and people think that we cannot get to it, and they think that they can talk in private and say things that they would not say in public but they can say behind someone's back. The rest of them also have problems or challenges to them. If you see anything on your child's phone or a child's phone, ask them about it and remind them that whatever they put on the internet is there to stay.

Lt. Andrea Grossman: Right now there are 49 states that have legislation regarding cyberbullying. For the bully, the consequences can be suspension, expulsion, or juvenile hall. For the victim, it can be isolation, depression, or even suicide.

Types of Bullying

Lt. Andrea Grossman: There are many types of bullying, but if we talk about the physical stuff, that would be the stuff that you are seeing on the yard or in the schools. The hitting, the kicking, the pushing, and the taking of things. It could also be the verbal, which is taunting, flaming which I will go into in a few minutes, teasing, name calling, and terrorizing. But the electronic media or the cyberbullying is when they start spreading rumors, they manipulate, there is extortion, and there is intimidation.

Progression of Bullying

Lt. Andrea Grossman: The progression of bullying generally starts with mocking. Then it goes into some sort of teasing, some sort of bullying. And bullying and cyberbullying can be synonymous.

What is Cyberbullying?

Lt. Andrea Grossman: When you ask, "What is bullying?" Bullying is unwanted aggressive behavior between – among school children that involves a real or physical power. They believe there is a power imbalance. The behavior is repeated and there is potential to be repeated. Cyberbullying is basically the same thing, except they are using an electronic media to inflict harm.

Lt. Andrea Grossman: I have also put some definitions down, such as trolling, happy-slapping, identity theft, photo swapping [sic] *[intended to say photoshopping]*, physical threats, and rumor spreading. And I put the definitions out there just because you are going to see that.

Lt. Andrea Grossman: Because we have technology, a lot of times people do not have issues – they do not talk face to face. So with that, they are going to be using electronic media to communicate bad things to those children.

Education About Cyberbullying

Lt. Andrea Grossman: You are asking, "How do we educate kids about cyberbullying?" The first thing you should tell kids, "You cannot take it back." You need to remind them, "Do not say mean, offensive things online. Do not post bad things. And your actions are documented forever. You need to stop and think."

Lt. Andrea Grossman: The main thing that I would like you to take back is that you need to change the school culture. We need to change the norms and the values of the school so that bullying is no longer accepted by both the staff or the students. What that means is getting the kids involved.

Lt. Andrea Grossman: Here in Los Angeles, what we do is we have a cyber symposium where we challenge children of all ages to come up with an internet safety program that they can promote within their schools. We get the kids involved. Now, we do have a cash prize for the winner, and a second and third prize, but everyone wins when the kids get involved and cyberbullying does not become the norm.

Tips to Give out if Bullied Online

Lt. Andrea Grossman: Some of the tips you can give out. Talk to a parent, teacher, counselor, or other trusted person. As an adult, you guys need to make sure you keep records. You need the proof. You need to not delete the current accounts. You need to also contact the internet providers. You need to give the police or the schools the power so they can see what is going on. If there is no evidence, it did not happen.

Lt. Andrea Grossman: You also need to make sure your school has an internet safety program. I know here out in LA, we go to a lot of schools and we talk about internet safety and we meet with the teachers and we meet with the PTAs, and we go over that constantly so that they know what is going on.

Lt. Andrea Grossman: Monitor children's activities. You can also use filters and blocking software. And cultivate an open, candid communication with the children.

How to Assist Children/Parents

Lt. Andrea Grossman: How do you assist a child and parents? You provide support. You know, run internet searches on some screen names. Print out the bullying incidents. Keep the evidence. The electronic media must be preserved. You can stop it, block it, tell a teacher. And on a child, you need to look for the isolation, the depression, and the suicide signs so that they do not become victims.

Reporting Bad Behavior

Lt. Andrea Grossman: You can also report bad behavior. One of the best places is the Cyber Tipline. That will go to the local law enforcement agency in the area and they will make sure that it gets investigated. Again, if you take a look, it is www.cybertip.com [sic] [intended to say www.cybertipline.com] or www.missingchildren.com [sic] [intended to say www.missingkids.com].

Other Helpful Sites

Lt. Andrea Grossman: Also, some other helpful sites that you might be looking at are www.netmartz411.org, www.common sense media.org generally will give you real good information

about all the sites and things like that, cyberbullyingUSA, excuse me, www.cyberbullying.us, and also www.missingkids.com. Also, www.stopbullying.gov has some really good tips on what to do.

Lt. Andrea Grossman: Thank you. I am ready for questions and answers.

Questions?

Stephanie Rapp: Thank you, Andrea and Aditi. We do have some questions here. The first question is: Are there anonymous reporting systems that a student can use to report such an incident without being caught in the middle of friendships? Like this is about cyberbullying.

Lt. Andrea Grossman: You can go to the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children and to the Cyber Tipline, and that will get to us.

Stephanie Rapp: Okay. And I guess also, I mean schools probably have different ways of handling cyberbullying and bullying in general. Are there laws against children – against adults bullying children or cyberbullying children?

Lt. Andrea Grossman: The law is depending on the child and it depends on the state. The child, there is a child annoying law, that if a parent is annoying a child, we can make a child annoying arrest. If it is child on child, that depends on the state and the laws that are within the state.

Stephanie Rapp: Okay. Here is another question about laws. Are there any laws that make parents responsible for a child's bullying behavior?

Lt. Andrea Grossman: I believe the child is always – the parent is always responsible for the child until the age of 18. So they are always liable civilly.

Stephanie Rapp: And, Andrea, I know that these online predators come from all backgrounds, but is there any kind of a profile that you can give?

Lt. Andrea Grossman: There is absolutely no profile. Generally they are male. I can give you that, 98 percent – or 98 percent of the time they are male. We have only had two females in 5 years arrested. But there is no profile. They come from all socioeconomics. If they are befriending your child and they do not have any children, I would beware.

Stephanie Rapp: Okay. What do you think about how we can educate bystanders of bullying and cyberbullying?

Lt. Andrea Grossman: You have got to change the norm. You have got to change the school culture. And that is the most important thing. If it is not acceptable, then everyone knows it is not acceptable. If you change the norm, then the children are going to protect each other and the adults will [unclear]. The adults and staff have to realize it is not the norm also.

Aditi Jhaveri: I agree with Andrea. I think that is a great point, and I think on that note, just to remind people that there are free resources out there to help bring information and education about cyberbullying and a lot of the other online safety issues that we discussed into the schools and into homes. And, again, if you have any questions about those resources, I believe that they are attached in

the Adobe Connect, I think it is one of the handout pods on your top right-hand corner. So definitely take a look at that. And, again, remember that the FTC does offer a lot of free resources for you to order, and these are created and tailored for kids, teens, parents, and teachers individually, and you can use them in a lot of different ways, and they do cover cyberbullying as a topic and other issues as well.

Lt. Andrea Grossman: There are also some programs that parents can install on children's – on children's phones so they get to see the texts and they get to see the apps and they get to know who their children are talking to. Those would be things I would research. Unfortunately, as a law enforcement person, I cannot tell you – I cannot say one is better than the other. But if you were to Google that, you would find some phone companies with some ratings, and I would suggest that if you are concerned about that, you will see those – you will see what your kids are texting and you know what your children are up to.

Stephanie Rapp: Andrea, how should cyberbullying that occurs off campus, but the kids are all in school together, be handled by the school staff?

Lt. Andrea Grossman: It depends on the state.

Stephanie Rapp: Even if the act was not done in the school.

Lt. Andrea Grossman: It depends. California, for example, is one state where the laws are a little bit different off campus than they are on campus. And it also depends whether the school has a policy against cyberbullying and what the schools can do. I do not know what state it is, but I can tell you in the State of California there have been lawsuits against people that have done things that have been off campus, and then had punishment on campus. In the State of California it does not work, but I can tell you that I can always take a police report for child annoying and do a knock and talk, and come on everyone's door and both parties and explain the differences, and that seems to work. And here in Los Angeles, we are more than welcome to knock on the door and explain that this is inappropriate behavior.

Stephanie Rapp: Okay. How do you see a community – how can a community convince district officials that bullying is an issue that they need to get involved in at that level?

Lt. Andrea Grossman: Are we talking about laws or are we talking about just to get training or just to have people come in?

Stephanie Rapp: I think to take the issue seriously and to create laws if there are not any already being followed. How do we get higher level – how do we get people that are in positions of power to get onboard?

Lt. Andrea Grossman: I would bring a presentation. Get an ICAC, get the FTC, get someone who understands what cyberbullying is and the presentations are free. We can show you in your region how devastating cyberbullying is. All police departments can help you and they can explain and they can show you that – they can explain some of the crime that has happened, without using names and numbers, of how it can keep going up and how some child can be devastated. I believe education is the best course of action for anything.

Stephanie Rapp: Right. And how can people get in touch with their state ICAC Task Forces?

Lt. Andrea Grossman: If you go to www.icactaskforce.org, look for your state, you are all there, the commanders' names are all listed, their phone numbers, and their e-mails.

Stephanie Rapp: Thank you so much. And Aditi, thank you so much. Do we have any other questions that you all see? We have a couple more questions. Could you explain a little more about the location data that is attached to the Instagram photos or other uploaded photos?

Lt. Andrea Grossman: First off, Facebook strips out the EXIF data, but other [unclear] do not. But the EXIF data, basically if you leave your location on your photo, you can take that photo, drop it into a program that is called EXIF, and it will tell you the longitude and latitude. If you take the longitude and latitude and drop it into Google, it will give you a map of exactly where that picture was taken, to 100 feet. Does that make sense or did I answer whoever's question?

Stephanie Rapp: I think that makes sense. Thanks, Andrea.

Lt. Andrea Grossman: Again, if someone has got other questions in detail, my name and number is on the ICAC Task Force. I am happy to take phone calls later.

Stephanie Rapp: Thank you. Why do you think all schools do not have policies that address bullying or cyberbullying?

Lt. Andrea Grossman: Ma'am, I am only a cop. I think they should have tons of them. I think that the parents need – it is the parents' responsibility to get the schools together by going through or working through your PTA. The parents have to demand, and if the parents demand it, the school board will do what the parents want.

Stephanie Rapp: Okay, could you please elaborate on how to strip the EXIF data?

Lt. Andrea Grossman: If you were to get a program called Irfan and if you were to download it into that, all you have to do is hit "remove EXIF data." Or on your iPhone or your Android or whatever phone you have, go to the settings, where it says location, shut location off, and then EXIF data will not be put on that phone, or that picture, excuse me.

Stephanie Rapp: Andrea, can you say one more time what that program was that you mentioned?

Lt. Andrea Grossman: Irfan.

Stephanie Rapp: And how do you spell that?

Lt. Andrea Grossman: I-r-f-a-n.

Stephanie Rapp: Thank you.

Lt. Andrea Grossman: I-r-f-a-n.

Stephanie Rapp: Thank you.

Lt. Andrea Grossman: Download that program. What we do is when we do pictures we strip the data in by dropping that picture in there, and we just have that picture, remove all data. So if the police ever post a picture, we generally use programs like that. Again, I cannot say one program is better than the other. I can tell you that program is free and we like free.

Stephanie Rapp: Is there a resource available to stay current with social media sites that kids are using today? Would you say it is mostly...?

Lt. Andrea Grossman: Yeah. Common Sense Media does a pretty good job of that. They have, when there is one that I do not know, I generally go to Common Sense Media.

Stephanie Rapp: All right, great. Well, thank you both so much. We really appreciate it. Thank you, presenters, and to the audience for your participation. Remember we are going to be having our followup Webinar on sexting and sextortion on November 20, and we look forward to having you be a part of that again. Thanks so much, Andrea, for being online, on the phone.

Callie Long Murray: And just a reminder to please fill out the online evaluation that will pop up in just a few minutes. And, again, this Webinar will be archived on OJJDP's Online University in approximately 10 business days. Thank you so much to our panel and our moderator, and we hope to see you online in the near future.

[End.]